### MR. THALBERG'S CONCERT.

The Concert of Mr. Thalberg last night overflowed with a musical, fashionable, and-so-forth audience. The special povelty of the evening-if the planist be not, like Cleopatra, proof against the staleness of age and the blight of custom-was Madame D'Angri, the Italian contralto. She is Oriental-looking face wise, and otherwise solid and well developed. A few notes showed her to be a first-rate artist, endowed with a round, rich, extensive, clear organ, and a quickly emo-tional nature; and her method and style are very fine. She made a complete success. Madame D'Angri must shine on the stage, for she has evidently resources of musical fire which cannot blaze in the concert-room. A piece from an opera by Mr. Macfairen, the English composer, which she renderec, was pronounced passably in our vernacula torque, the music of which was judiciously composed of ornamental and declaratory bits-wanting, however in a clearly defined melody. It was nobly and largely sung. Indeed, the term large will best define Madame D'Angri's mode of singing. She gives a daring sweep in a manner that lets us into the secret that Leither Italian, method, style nor specialties are the deast impaired by the invasion of French soldiers into

Rome, or English railroads into Turin. There was an orchestra last night led by Mr. Bergmann. It accompanied Mr. Thalberg in Beethoven's concerto. An orchestra at a pinnist's concert is par-ticularly and generally out of place; particularly as in all concerto music-the product of an age when the piano per se was not developed-the orchestra overlays the piano, or vice versa, and neither is at home. Then, again, the short touch and go notes of the plane stand no chance in con parison with the long-drawn vocallifer, the swells god diminutions of orchestral instru-ments; and, still more, the body of orchestral sound takes away from the comparative force of the piano, beard even separately sideby side, and the solo instrument thus goes to the wall. Mr. Thalberg is quite of our opinion as regards the recoco of an orchestra to putty up the cracks of pinnism, when the new lights have orchestrized the piano, doubled its volume, its expression and its interest, and made it, according to its cirele, perfect. There is no logic in an accompanied con-

Mr. Thelberg's next concert will take place on Saturday evening.

BURTON'S THEATER .- At Burton's Theater was played last evening a comic fairy extravaguaza, altered from the ballet "Le Diable a Quatre," by Mr. Dian Bourcicault, and rechtistened "The Blue Belle." The main idea is familiar to all who have perused the Arabi n Nights, sud consists in the removal of two persons in different social positions each to the sphere of the other. There are a peasant-girl and a counters, who by fairy agency, charge their positions in life. The peasant-girl is removed to a grand castle, with all the appropriate surroundings, and the Countess becomes a peasart, and is introduced to the unknown mysteriy of a cettage, and, to crown her bliss, is superadded the additional felicity of a drunken husband. Their conduct in their changed circumstances gives rise to many laughable incidents. Miss Agnes Robertson, who plays Blue Bel e, the peasant girl, does it in a most arch and charming manner, and Miss Polly Marshall, who personates the termagant Countess, is most fiery and "Tartarish." Mr. Burton, as Bob Barleycorn, a jolly back t-maker has some very comic scenes, and has ar opportunity to display a new phase of inebriation, in which specialty he is very happy. The various other characters of the drama are efficiently filled, and the play was successful. Many songs and dances are interspersed, and the whole affair is a very pleasant hour's amusement. It is well put upon the stage, the scenes and costumes being all good.

NIBLO'S .- On Wednesday evening the ballet parto mime of "Esmeralda" was produced with excellent success, and is likely to have a run. It is an adaptation by Jerome Ravel of Victor Hugo's novel of "The Hunchback of Notre Dame," and is full of fine dra matic effects. This piece is well put upon the stage. The scenery is mostly new, and is painted in admirable taste, and especially was the view of the church of Notre Dame admired. The pantomime introduced to the audience M. Leon Espinosa, who is probably the best comic dancer who has yet visited this country, beside which talent he possesses superior ability in comic pantomime. The present however, is not Mr. Espinoea's first appearance before a New-York audience, he having performed here several years ago, since when he has been in California and Mexico. He is small in form, but very muscular, and has an irresitable humor in every feature and movement; added to this he possesses a sup pleness and activity seldom achieved. The two princi al roles were sustained by Mr. Espinosa and Madame Montplaisir, the latter of whom is well known to Ne York audiences as an artiste of superior talent. The numerous dances in the course of the piece, most of which were executed by them, were very justly ap plauded. In the concluding piece, the comic panto mime of "M. du Toupet," Mr. Espinosa has full op portunity to display his powers in comedy, and throughout the piece the audience had no opportunity to rest in their laughter.

# THE SPONTANEOUS COMBTSTION QUESTION.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune :

To the Educe of The N. Y. Tribune:

Siz: The warning contained in this morning's Tribune against the "Pollack matches," is couched in such terms as to make the public believe that only these matches are "not fire proof," and subject to spontaneous combustion.

Now, dear sir, the Pollack matches, of all the innumerable scribes of matches, claim the professions for

Now, dear sir, the Pollack matches, of all the innumerable scribes of matches, claim the preference for readiness and safety, and by these advantages have become all over the world a real household necessity, not easily to be superceded. Imparted by millions and sent in like quantities to every part of the civilized world, they held everywhere the high reputation to which they are entitled. Any kind of matches will ignite if put too near the fire or heat, but the Pollack matches are so well covered that ignition will be but slow in conversion with others.

are so well covered that ignition will be bit slow in comparison with others.

In publishing these lines you will oblige, Your obedient servants. POLLACK BRO'S, Sole Agents for A. N. Pollack's Matches, No. 51 Cedar-st.\* New York Nov. 25, 1856.

We print Massrs. Pollock's letter in full, giving them

the entire benefit of all it is worth, even the advertisement of the fact that they are sole ageuts of the manufacturers, located at No. 51 Cedar street, and that they import an article "by millions," that is "a house-hold necessity," which the idle boys and girls in our streets could just as well manufacture as the boys and gils that are, by our folly, kept from idleness while making matches in Vienna. The letter shows the abominable folly of free trade, besides not proving that this imported article is any better than the domestic manufactured one. And if, as Mr. P. says, "Any kind " of matches will ignite if put too near the fire," as we have proved that his will, and some of domestic manufacture on the same spot will not, it will show the very great folly of the people of this city if they are not eareful what maches they buy, and much more carethan most of them are, about leaving them in situaneous combustion.

Beside The Herald of Freedom, at Lawrence, another Free-State journal, The Kansas Teibune, has recently been started at Topeka.

ESCAPE OF A WOMAN FROM THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE ESCAPE OF A WONAS Relative to the PRISON.—The Manchester American says that Margaret Terrenec, the "hay and grain girl," who escaped from Amberst Jail about two years ago, stole a borse and wagon and went to Boston, and put it up at Hill & Chesney's stable, escaped from the New-Hampshire State Prison Tuesday. She was in the basement of the center part, and ran out of the door into the varid and then into the street. It was not basement of the center part, and ran out of the door into the yard, and then into the street. It was not were then two mirutes before her escape was found out, and the watchmen scattered in all directions, but she was not to be found.

The Rev. John E. Coengue, who was a passenger on board the Lyonnais, is well known in New-York. He was the French missionary employed by our Missionary Society for a time in this city, and subsequently in De-troit, where he succeeded the Rev. Thomas Carter. He was going to wirit his relatives in France. [Christian Advocate and Journal.

THE ARREST OF DA COSTA.

From a Traveling Correspondent.

ON THE CARS, passim, IN MASSACHUSETTS, ? Nov. 26. Happening to be in Salem to-day, I happened on the following facts connected with Da Costa's arrestif, indeed, it be he, as you doubtless know by this time nore fully than I have seen. I had them from excel-

lent authority, and they are so curious as to be well

worthy your perusal. A workman on the farm of Mr. William Batchelder on the South Salem shore, went down to the barn on Saturday murning, where he was to spend the day in "topping onlors." Before commencing work a bey who was with him went up to the scanfold, where there was an unoccupied chamber. As he came in sight, a man sprang out of this room, brandishing a club with such vehemence as to scare the boy out of the barn

and into the house. The stranger asked the workman what he was doing, The stranger asked the workman what he was doing, and appeared to be pacified by his answer, saying that he thought it was somebody else. The poor man was wet through and had a generally streaked look. His object in going into the barn, he said, was to find a match in order to light a fire to warm himself with. He had just reached the shore from a shipwreck in a small boat which was lying not far distant.

small boat which was lying not lar distant. (No trace of it has been found.)

Toucled by the stranger's narrative and hapless condition, the borest farmer took him to the house, changed his clothes, and took care of him. Presently two other gestlemen dropped in to see him, and they

Mesnline this strange incident was noised abroad among the good people of Salem-town; and, traveling from menth to ear, fed and magnified by each gossiping soul through whom it passed, reached the Mayor at length in such a shape as to induce him to dispatch a beyy of police to Mr. Batchelder's. By them the three spatic to wave excepted in a wayon of their own to the

suspects were excerted in a wagon of their own to the Maver's office.

On examination a wild, weird legend they did deliver—the locale of which was properly laid in the city whilem of witches and semi fabulous ventures in the whilem or witches and same habilities we have a first trade, and laterly become haunted anew through the genius of Hawthorne; one of the few cities in these States whose glory is, and is almost wholly, of the past. Our shipwrecked friend, according to his comrades, who are well-known Spanish merchants (one named Pemena), doing business in Boston, came to their stores on Friday and told them, also, that he was a certainty and wanted their sid in ref. that he was a cestoway, and wanted their aid in get-ting possession of a treasure which was sunk in Salem Hartor Inspired with a hope—never since Columbia sailed wholly quenched in Spanish hearts—they came down in the wagon, well armed with grappling hooks. india rubber coats, &c., which were, sure enough, there, a pair of the latter encasing the legs of the cast-away. But they had been taken in; no treasure was be found.

On further inquiry more details came out. It was

On further inquiry more details came out. It was Capt. Kidd over again, except that there was a precision, savoring of a modern "know-ali-men-by-these-"presents" deed of conveyance, in the directions to the seekers of the treasure. They were to find a stake at a certain (described) point, thence to go so far to a stone, under which a chip would appear, on which were inscribed distance and direction. On obeying the chip implicity and wading to the right spot, would be found two white lead kegs full of gold in ounces, amounting to no. far from \$100.000.

o no. far from \$100,000.

The police were at once dispatched to the beach. They found no stake, but from the point where it should have been were tracks leading to a stone, which appeared to have been freshly upturned. No chip was was there, however, and the officers of justice returned

was there, however, and the officers of justice returned with empty bands.

Meantime the two merchants had been released, and the castaway taken before a Police Justice on a comp aint for assault (on Batchelder's man). After a pretracted hearing the prisoner was fined \$2 and costs, which his counsel at once offered to pay: but a second complaint was entered by Mayor Mosservy (whose experience as Governor of New-Mexico gave life to his suspicions for fitting out a slaver, and the Court adjourned to give time to take affidavits. In the afternoon he was held to bail on this charge in the sum of \$19,600. A telegraphic disjatch had been received, meantime, from New-York, giving a minute account of Da Costa, which tallied so well in hight, limping and general appearance, as to warrant his detention. He was accordingly kept till Tacsday, when he was given to Marshal ngly kept till Tuesday, when he was given to Marshal

ingly kept till Tuesday, when he was given to Marshal Freeman of Boston.

Da Costo, if it be Da Costo, gave his name as Miguel de Negra—the surname sounds appropriat—and styled himself Captain; but he was caught tearing a paper into small pieces while in jail, which were pieced up while his attention was elsewhere engaged, and tarred out to be fragments of a pasport purporting to be from Portugal, for a person sixtera years of age, named Antonio; the residue has not been divulged, but it was not Da Costa. [The cars leave).

WORCESTER, Nov. 27, 1850. Some of the facts picked up at Salem I did not have time to thrust into my yesterday's letter, so I send you a postscript to-day.

I believe I did not mention that the Boston police at the instigation of the two merchants, went down in search of the gold late on Sunday night; but their efforts were as bootless as those of their Salem broth efforts were as booties as those of their Salem brem-rer. De Negra, alias Da Coeta, alias Antonio-when asked how the treasure had disappeared, stated that his mate and supercarge had taken it off, adding that be gave them the wink so to do at the Mayor's Office; it so, they could have been no other than the Spanish merchants of Boston. But the Mayor suggesting that there were officers watching the spot all the night he there were officers watching the spot all the night, he said then if might not have been taken. Whatever may have become of the treasure, people's faith is strong that there was one. And, indeed, why else should our friend De Negra wade up to his neck in a November Atlantic, unless crazy? And then gold, which was the predact of slave ventures, would naturally come in the shape of onnees; and why should not this man have had other speculations beside that of the Raman? ere officers watching the spot all the night, h

What gives still greater force to this supposition is the fact, that not a few slave expeditions have; been fit-ted out in Essex county; three are even now preparing there to the knowledge of the United States authorities, who kare recently broken up one, as I am informed on excellent authority. The Braman was formerly owned in Salem, how long ago I am unable to say; and this Da Cesta (De Negra) shows in conversation that he was theroughly acquainted with Salem harbor.

The residue of the story you are in possession of, I take it, by this time; at all events I have no more to sail Singularly exquain the Roston pages do not seem.

tell. Singularly enough, the Boston papers do not seem to have heard anything about these transactions, though it is four days since the arrest, during all which ime the matter was the town-talk of Salem, within a hour's ride, and though the prisoner has been for more than 24 hours in custody of Marshal Freeman. Can they blame New-Yorkers for sneering at the "provin-

cial press."

By the by, I saw the statue of Franklin a day two since—not long enough to form a critical opinion, though it struck me quite favorably in itself. But the place where it stands is not the best or the most sug-Hall, on School street. Why there! If Franklin had been a great municipal officer, a "model mayor," it would have been fitting that his successors should be reminded of him on their way to their post, and fat Aldermen might well gather inspiration from the sight of his statue—what a noble frontispiece for our new City Hall, would a full-length of Fernando Wood be, for instence—but Franklin was not a model mayor. His statue, moreover, being one side, does not strike the passer by unless his attention is specially called to it. What a contrast with the Washington of Union-square, which half New-York must see twice a day! Why couldn't they have put him somewhere in State street at least—where the author of "a penny saved is "a penny gained," might remind merchants of the

Why content they have but may be street as least—where the author of "a penny saved is "a penny gained," might remind merchants of the highest philosophy they know, and pechaps the patriot might infuse a little of his love of Liberty as well as Yankee thrift into their too well-cottoned hearts.

Horse cars will be a great feature of Boston before lorg. The old railreads in raising fares have taken themselves in, and will smart for it. These horse-cars are neat, confortable, quick and well-managed. As the best of the population that ride live farthest from the center of business, as, in short, Boston has subarbs, the passengers are of the best character, and drunkentess and fifth do not take up all the seats and leave respectability to stand. I verily believe, too, that ladies here thank gentlemen who relinquish a seat in their favor.

MISSOURI.-The mail last night brought us official eturns from one hundred and four counties in the State. The vote in these counties stands thus:

The counties yet to be heard from are Dent, Dunk-lin and New-Madrid. From two of these counties-Dept and New-Madrid-we have unofficial returns, as

Fillmore. 77 61 Total...... 396

Increasing Buchapan's insjority 258 votes, and making his majority in all but one county, 9,592. The county to be heard from Dunklin-gave Benton 56, Polk 175, and Ewing 33 votes.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF

Gov. Anams sent his message to the Legislature

Monday last. We make the following extracts: The object for which you were recently convened in extra reason has been determined. The popular voice has declared in favor of the party of our preference. The past admonishs us to reserve the full measure of our rejoicit g to the day when the avoved policy of the party shall have been honestly carried out, when justice thall be reestablished, and tranquillity be restored to the context. The indeed will the vectors be one party shall have been honestly carried out; when justice that he recentablished, and tranquillity be restored to the country. Then, indeed, with the victory be one worthy of the strongest demonstration which pathotism can indulge. So far as the result may be regarded as a rebuse to that Northern party whose principle of cohesion is batred to the South, we share in the general satisfaction. Considered in reference to the vital issue between the North and the South. I fear that it will be a barren triumph—that it will prove to be, at bost, but a brief respite of feverish, exhausting excitement, destined to end in embittered feeling and distracted coansel among ourselves. Slavery and Freesoilism can never be reconciled. Our encunies have then defeated—not vanquished. A majority of the free States have declared against the South, upon a purely sectional issue, and in the remainder of them, formidable minorities fiercely contended for victory under the same banner. The triumph of this geographical party must dissolve the confederacy unless we are prepared to sink cown into a state of acknowledged inferiority. We will act wisely to employ the interval of repose afforded by the late election, in earnest preparation for the inevitable conflict. The Southern States have never demanded more than conality and security. They can

evitable conflict. The Southern States have never demanded more than equality and security. They can not submit to less, and remain in the Union, without dishener and ultimate ruin.

The following table exhibits the bebt, liability, and assets of the State:

actual Best. Guaranter South Carolina Railread...... Total Debt and Liability ...... \$5,744,698 69 Capital of Bank 2,770,802 53
Staking Fund 1,493 35 55
Shates in Railrouds par value 1,742,300 60
Cash on 1st October 150,625 66

.. \$6,143,114 74 Total..... On the subject of Free Schools. I have but little to add to what I had the honer to sabinit to your predecessors. I then expressed the opinion that "it was unfortunate that the end which was evidently contemplated by the act of PSII had been abandoned, and that Instead by the act of 1811 had been abandoned, and that what was intended to in roduce gradually a general system of common schools, has been perverted to the exclusive education of paupers; that, in my judgment, we should return to the policy of 1811, and seek to inaugurate a system, which, in its ultimate development, should bring the means of education within the reach of every family in the State." Since the last ression, the Commissioners of Free Schools in the City of Charleston, with similar views as to the best mode of improving education, have opened a common school in that city, and without abridging the opportunities of the poor, they offer to the tax payers a participation in the benefit from which heretofore they have been excluded. About seven hundred children are new receiving education at this school, and even this large number, I am informed, would be increased if the school accommodations would permit. The the school accommodations would permit. The implete success which would attend this well-timed a indicious effort, is checked only by the difficulty of obtaining preper teachers. This difficulty was also fully brought to the notice of your predecessors, and I would respectfully renew my recommendation that you would carmetly seek to provide an appropriate

In connection with the general subject of education. it has occurred to me that some encouragement should be held out to induce the cutizen to supply his family with the means of instructive reading, family books, with the means of instructive reading, family books, or libraries. I suggest that such encouragement might size from exempting family books and libraries, in actual use by the owner, from legal process under contracts to be hereafter entered into: and that they should also be exempt from sale by executors and administrators, and that instead they should be delivered over to tors, and that instead they should be derived by a these to whem they are bequeathed, and in the absence of testamentary disposition, that they be allotted among the family or next of kin, as in cases of intestacy.

The cutward pressure against the institution of Slavery should prompt us to do all we can to fortify it.

The cutward pressure against the institution of save-ery should prompt us to do all we can to fortify it within. Diffusion is strength—concentration, weak-ters. Our true policy is to diffuse the slave population as much as pressible, and thus secure in the whote com-nucity the motives of solf-interest for its support. I have no doubt of the inherent ability of the institution to maintain itself against all assaults. It is the basis of our political organism, and it would not be difficult to show that the poorcet whire man among us is directly concerned in its preservation; but the argument of self-interest is easy of comprehension and sure of ac-tion. Trecommend the passage of a law exempting tion. I recommend the passage of a law exempting from sale furder contracts to be hereafter entered into at least one slave. Such an immunity would stimulate every one to exert himself to possess his family at least

every one to exert himself to possess his family at least of a property in some degree above the casualties of debt. As you multiply the number who acquire the property, so will you widen and deepen the determination to sustain the institution.

The consumption of cotton has steadily increased, and will in a few years exceed the supply—not from want, on our part, of land on which to grow it, but from want of operators to cultivate it. The demand for the article being greater than the supply, the price must come, in the absence of all disturbing enuses. As long as this continues to be the case, we must per; but the certain effect of high prices will As long as this continues to be the case, we must prosper; but the certain effect of high prices will be to
stimulate the growth of it in foreign countries, and in
time to destroy the monopoly which we have so long
enjoyed. The possession of this monopoly is the chief
clement of Southern prosperity, and the dependence of
the manufacturing interest on us for a supply of this
article will continue to prove to be one of our strongest
sefeguards. The amount of cotton now grown in the
East Indies should open our eyes to our true policy.
The idea that Arican slaves only can successfully grow cotton, is an entire mistake. Under British demination, free slaves are now
producing in the East more than the entire grop of the
United Starca in 1820. From a report of the Hon. W.
L. Marcy, Secretary of State, in answer to a resolution
of Congress, it appears that during the year 1835 the
shipments of cotton to Great Britain were from the
United States, in round numbers, 679,000 000 of pounds,
and from the East Indies, Egypt and Brazil, 202,000,000
of pounds. Whenever England and the Continent can and from the East Indies, Egypt and Brazii, 202,000,000 of pounds. Whenever England and the Continent can precure their supply of the raw material claewhere than from us, and the cotton States are limited to the home market, then will our doom be scaled. Destroy the value of elave labor and emancipation follows inevitably. This England, our commercial rival clearly sees, and hence her systematic efforts to stimulate the protection of action, in the cast. The success which has by. This England, our commercial rival clearly sees, and hence her systematic efforts to stimulate the production of cotton in the east. The success which has thus far attended those efforts will incite her to redouble them. The East Indies abound in fertile land and cleap labor. France too, is encouraging and stimulating its growth in Algeria, with like advantages of soil and labor. To maintain our present position, we must have cheap labor also. This can be obtained in but one way—by reopening the African slave trade. Until Providence interposes and changes his organism, the African must continue to be a "hewer of wood and a "drawer of water." It is a diseased sentimentality which starts back at the idea of legalizing the slave trade, and at the same time contemplates without emowhich starts back at the idea of legalizing the stave trade, and at the same time contemplates without emotion the cruel servitude which capital exacts of labor, all the weeld over. There was a time when causing philanthrepists had instilled into us a belief that Sinvery was wrong. Investigation has entirely changed the once common sentiment on this point. The South row believes that a mysterious Providence has brought the two races together on this continent for wise purposes, and that the existing relation has been mutually beneficial. Southern Slavery has elevated the African to a degree of civilization which the black race has never attained in any other age or country. "We "see it new in its true light, and regard it as the "most safe and stable basis for free institutions in "the world." Had the slave trade never been closed, the equilibrium between the North and the South would not have been destroyed. The North has had the Old World from which to draw her supply of labor, and hence the rapid settlement of the North-west. would not have been destroyed. The North has had the Old World frem which to draw her supply of labor, and hence the rapid settlement of the North-west. Since 1808 the Scuth has supplied ber own labor, and has recessarily made s'ower progress in settling up the South-west. If the trade were open now, I am persuaded that the South-would not consent to close it, and this is, perhaps, the best answer to the argument derived from the more sentiment that is arrayed against the proposition. It is apprehended that the opening of this trade will lessen the value of slaves, and ultimately destroy the institution. It is a sufficient answer to point to the fact that unrestricted immigration has not ciminished the value of labor it the North-western section of the Confederacy. The cry there is, want of

cininished the value of labor ir the North-western sec-tion of the Confederacy. The cry there is, want of labor, notwithstanding capital has the pauperism of the Old World to press into its grinding service. If we cannot supply the demand for slave labor, then we must expect to be supplied with a species of labor we do not want, and which is, from the very nature of things, antagonistic to our institutions. It is much better that our drays should be driven by slaves that our factorier should be worked by slaves—that is much better that our drays should be driven by slaves—that our factorier should be worked by slaves—that our betels should be served by slaves—that our locometives should be manned by slaves, than that we should be exposed to the introduction, from any quarter, of a population alien to us by birth, training and education, and which, in the process of time, must lead to that conflict between capital and labor, "which

nakes it so difficult to maintain free institutions in all wealthy and highly civilized nations where such institutions as ours do not exist." In all Slaveholding States true policy circures that the superior race should direct, and the inferior performs all menial service. Competition between the white and black man for this service, may not disturb Northern sensibility, but it es not exactly suit our latitude. Irrespective, how-er of interest, the act of Congress declaring the slave does for exactly suit our latitude. Irrespective, however of interest, the act of Congress declaring the slave trade piracy, is a brand upon us which I think it important to a move. If the trade be piracy, the slave must be plunder; and no ingenuity can avoid the logical necessity of such conclusion. My hopes and fortunes are indissolubly associated with this form of society. I feel that I would be wanting in duty, if I did not unce you to withdraw your assent to an act, which is itself a direct condemnation of our institutions. But we have interests to enforce a course of self-respect. I believe, as I have already stated, that more slaves are necessary to a continuance of our monopoly in plantanecessary to a continuance of our monopoly in planta-tion products. I believe that they are necessary to the full development of our whole round of agricultural and mechanical resources; that they are necessary to the restoration of the South to an equality of power in the General Government, perhaps to the very integrity of slave society, disturbed as it has been by causes which have induced an under proportion of the ruling

the Geleval Government, perhaps to the very interrity of slave society, disturbed as it has been by causes which have induced an undue proportion of the ruling race. To us have been committed the fortunes of this penuliar form of society resulting from the union of unequal races. It has vindicated its claim to the approbation of an enlightened humanity. It has civilized and christianized the African. It has exalted the white race itself to higher hopes and purposes, and it is perhaps of the most sacred obligation that we should give it the means of expansion, and that we should give it the means of expansion, and that we should press it forward to a perpetuity of progress.

I have received "Resolutions of the Legislature of "New-Hampshire in relation to the late acts of violence" and bloodsted perpetrated by the Slave Power in the "Territory of Kansas, and at the National Capital. In the exercise of a discretion which I think rightfully appertants to the Executive department, I decline to lay these resolutions before your honorable bodies. I care not what may be the theory of State intercommunication, I will not submit to be made the medium of transmitting from any quarter as insult to my owa State. The Constitution imposes no reach duty on the Executive. The usage of the better days of the Republic commands my respect, but it cannot reconcile me to acts of courtexy to those who would clost in seems. ic commands my respect, but it cannot reconcile me to acts of courtesy to those who would gloat in seeing the torch applied to our dwellings and the knife to our

## REOPENING THE SLAVE-TRADE.

The Carolina Times of the 25th bar the following comments upon the Message of the Governor of South

The usual recommendations respecting the finances of the State being disposed of, we find several novel and important suggestions in the Message. These subjects are all of high interest, and the program of the jects are all of high interest, and the progress of the age marks such topics with most rigid scrutiny. The exemption of libraries from levy and sale, and the transmission of books, by regular decent or heirship, transmission of books, by regular descent or heirship, is well worthy of the consideration of our legislators. Among other topics a system of drainage is recommended, and if perfected and adopted, would be of untelld value to the State. It would startle many of our reacers to learn the fact that the thorough drainage of our swamps would in a short time double the productive and taxable property of the State, and, checking depopulation, would soon restore her to her just influence and numerical status. A very commendable suggestion is that requiring the officers of the Court of Chemerry to pay funds in litigation into the Bank of the State of South Carolina, and that institution to account to parsies upon the termination of the cause, for court to parties upon the termination of the the Message will strike the legal eye as one of great importance, as it would, by yielding an equivalent for the present non-using, or more properly malusing of the funds, in some measure compensate for lost interest,

the finels, in some measure compensate for lost interest, incident to the "law's delays."

The more exciting topics—the institution of Slavary, the centiming necessity for slave labor, and, above all, the fact that cheap labor is the only vital element which would add prosperity to the rural pursuits of the planting States—furnish themes for the balance of the Message not already noted. The reopening of the slave-trade, and its held and marly advocacy by the Scoth, is now demanded by the position in which we are relatively situated to those who oppose our domestic institution. The mere act of Congress declaring the slave-trade "piracy" was passed at a time when the justice of Slavery was not advocated as holdly, even in the Scuth, as it now is. We have done temporizing with cur adversaries, and the sentimental, puritanceal condemnation which ten years ago feebly opposed the institution, is now husbed forever. Not a voice in the South will ever hereafter be raised to say in the South will ever hereafter be raised to say that Slavery is wrong or wicked, and no excuse is wenting to holdly sustain the claims of the slave holder against all who may wish to injure or suppress his rights as ewner or master. That act of Congress, as it shads upon the statute book, is a blot upon the character of the slaveholder—for, if it declares the character of the slaveholder—for, if it declares the slave-frade "pirsey," its defaming effects must con-tinue to proclaim to the world that the negroes now held by uses slaves are also "plander." Will, and can we, submit longer to such a state of things? The appreening expiration of the treaty for the maintenance of an armed naval force on the coast of Africa, furnishes at least a plausible opportunity for the discussion of this quertion. We should press this discussion in orthis question. We should press the descenses which does to strive at a proper solution of those causes which have so s'imulated Northern progress, fattening, as it does, upon cheep parper labor—and the stand still state of the South, whose labor is only furnished by the ratural progeneration of our slaves. We are will the ratural progeneration of our slaves. the tatural progeneration of our slaves. We are willing that they may derive their supplies of labor from the starving hamlets of over-people! Europe, but we claim to be allowed to elevate, civilize and Christianize the African for the same purposes—and with better claim to be allowed to elevate, critize and thristian ize the African for the same purposes—and with better results for the progress of mankind. In connection with these matters the Executive has most wiely recommended the exemption of "one negro to each family "from levy and sale." This would add handreds and "frem key and sale." This would add namerous and thorsands to the list of elaveholders, and immeasurable strength to the institution, by enrolling into it these persons who now stand aloof, hesitating to invest small means in this species of property. The introduction of "new negroes" into the country would not deteriorate the value of trained and civilized negroes. introduction of "new negroes" into the country would not deteriorate the value of trained and civilized negroes new owned by our people; but their entire labor would be taken up and absorbed in renuncrating prices for our staples before they could be introduced into the country in such numbers as to be felt in this particular. Labor is too dear now to allow us to improve our sgricultural resources. If we had cheep labor to aid us, we could improve our lands, and the cheaply-purchased "new negro," acquired at a low rate, instead of sinking his cultivated colaborer to his own lower standard of value, would rapidly rise, and thus fix additional wealth on his owner.

We have but one thing to fear in the re-opening of the slave-trade, and that would be, that the Yankees would be the first to engage in it, and reap all the rewards of the traffic. They, too, would not be sorrupulous in the manner in which they would induge in it, and might give some cause for the reprehension of crucity to their sympathetic brethren.

We hope all these matters connected with this subject will be referred to a strong and bold Committee, and that the simmering sentimentality of those who still prate upon exploded theories, will be met by arguments conducive to the future welfare of the South.

and that the simmering sentimentality of those whistill prate upon exploded theories, will be met by arguments conducive to the future welfare of the South.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Six: American Angels, And Americans.—My American, my Cuban, my moral characters have been, most outrageously calcumiated, most basely & meanly viery portrayed to an enlightened american public opinion; and it calls for my indignant remoustrance as a mest solemn duty to truth & justice. The anti-american anti-national, unjust & litterary moral non-regardful of property the Black repulse an reporters of the reasonable & honest Black repulse an reporters of the reasonable & honest Black repulse an American puts of the Empire city of N. Ylave done no less than committed a crime which every wherea is considered most Capital.

committed a crime which every wherea is considered most Capital.

All their reports of my short remarks the other day at the Tabernacle before an American Audience and The Women's rights Convention who simpathised & cheered & apptanded their pure american spirit & soundress are false mean low unworthy the honor of public attention much less that of an american pen, they have Silenced many good americanisms & transformed the pure diamonds & pearls which a pure american spirit caused me to utter at that place; into sentiments with a number of exceptions so filthy so unworthy the utterence of an american or Cuban tongue that I cannot be at peace in spirit without the american justification which my weak though honest efforts deserve. If mean anti-american & even anti Black Republican false reporters keep silent & dure not meet an serve. If mean anti-merican & even anti-black hepublican false reporters keep silent & dure not meet an
honest & highly injured American citizen by right &
spirit, YF's the strongest & most powerful evidence that
I can bring before american public opinion against
American Reporters who forget their duty, & this mean & dishonest proceeding deserves public rebute— Thomas de Bétancourt & Agramonte.

A WHOLESOME REGULATION .- The Board of School Directors of the city of St. Louis have passed the fol-

owing resolution:
"That beneeforth no teacher shall be allowed to "That henceforth no teacher shall be allowed to infliet blows on the head in any manner: that the use of
the ratian or like instrument upon the hand is prohibited; and that bruising or maining the hand, or any
other part of the body, will not be telerated, and this
Board wish it distinctly understred, that in accordance
with powers reserved in their rules, they will consider
departure from such restrictions good cause for immestate discharge from the service of this Board."

# NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DANIEL WEBSTER'S PRIVATE CORRE-SPONDENCE.

(SECOND ARTICLE.) The second volume of Mr. Webster's Private Correspondence opens with the following letter to

TO MRS C. L. R. WEBSTER.

WASHINGTON, Sunday morning, January, 1834.

DEAR CAROLINE: I wish we had a little ma cheabing here, too, or a mething else to keep one alive, or I confess it has become exceedingly dull.

There is nothing of interest in Congress, and as I do but go out at all, and for a month have asked nobody to construct the property of the confess. not go out at all, and for a month have asked nobody to my recems, life has become a little too solitary. I have read everything in the known world, except dec-tors books, botany, geology chemistry, novels, trav-cle, children's books, Robinson Crusoe, &c., and at last Dr. Sewall offered me his Medical Dictionary. I be state at this for the present. The same old story is to be told about the weather It is as cold here to-day as the south part of Green-land.

It is as cold here to-day as the south part of Greenland.

The Chesspeake and the Delaware are, as yet, all solid ice. Sometime between this and dogdays, I hope they will get a sweat.

I answered S. s. letter, asking my consent to her match. I do not remember what I said verbatim, but it was or ought to have been pretty much to this effect; that it was an important matter to at it required a good deal of deliberation, and that, as an immediate decision was not important, there seeming to be no haste or impatience in the esse, I would attend to the matter, soon after the rising of Congress, and let her know the result of my reflections, in due season thereafter.

I see from your letters that one I. P. Davis is at my house a good deal. Whenever there is a dinner or supper, who ever other names are sprukled round by way of garn ishment, there his stands always, at the head, or

of garrishment, there his stands always, at the head, or in the middle of the lists. I want to know what Mrs. I. P. has to say to all this.

Neither Fletcher nor Julia has written me for a month. They must be both very busy.

I do not mean to write another word about ice, weather, bonts, or roads. I take patience, so must you,

in large portions.

Dates will show that Dr. Warren was feeling you

Dates will show that Dr. Warren was teeing your pulse, and looking solemn, just about the time that Dr. Sewall was bidding me hold out my tongue, and looking at it, from the nearest point to which his nose would let him approach. This I take as a proof that there exists between us, whether together or apart, the proper degree of matrimonial sympathy.

Good by. Charles has brought me a little clear cider by ways of inducement.

by way of inducement. Give my love to Julia and "Sally Jenkins"
DANIEL WEBSTER Here is a letter of similar character to his sister

n-law, Mrs. William Paige of Boston: Washington, Sunday April 27, 1834.

Dear Mrs. Pater: My wife and boys ran away last
Thursday, and to k Mrs. Newbold, her son, and her
daughter with them. They are gone up to Harper's
Ferry, leaving me "with nobedy with me at home but ovseif." And as there is, therefore, no better corre-pondent at hand. I feel inclined to push myself forward to that responsible character. "I take the respon-

I passed a few days pleasantly in New-York, and then we has ened on by the protest, which seems a most fear ful wild fow at first, and even now is not quite as gentle as a sucking dove. It meets anything but a kind re-

as a sucking dove. It meets anything but a kind reception in the Serate. For my part, as you know, I generally keep cool, so on this occasion I am resolved to restrain and aggravate my voice.

There was a party at Sir Charles Vaughan's last Wednerday evening, at which I had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Fay and ladies, and Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Cartis. They have all left the city for home: and there are but few Northern strangers now here. I received your father's letter three or four days ago. Say to him and to your tushand, that in respect to the land (vacan' les) they must exercise their own discretion. I shall be content with whatever they think best. Say also to your tushand that I could not see Mr. Tappan in New-York; and that Mr. I. P. Davis must get either his brother, the Judge, or Mr. Timothy Williams to write to Mr. Tappan.

tite to Mr. Tappan.
It is horid cold here; how is it with you? The ice this normal cold here; now is it with you? The los-this morning was as strong as Mrs. Ronckenderf's ceffec—that is, it would benr a cat. The wind blows as if old Aloius had just now struck his spear through his bag in twenty places, or his cave, or whatever cise he holds all his winds in. We have no rain, and the dust rises as thick as it fails when one pokes a coal fire. Such are our conferts.

Such are our conferts.

My wife and party will return, I hope, to morrow.

Mr. Newbold goes seen to New-York. Mrs. Edgar is coming to Bastimore to see the young lady that one of her juveniles is making love to, and will probably come

heic.

Misty Ann Mason was dancing at Sir Charles Vanghan's as gay as a lark, though I think the comparison would have been more germain if I had been speaking of singing instead of dancing. I do not remember that your lark is a great dancer, though I think I have occasionally seen him indulge in a waitz. She went away the next day. Her stay was short, and we saw little of her.

I must pray articular regards to Miss Paige. The opportunity afforded by my late visit of cultivating the acqueix tarce of that lady has led to the adoption of a decidedly high estimate of her excellent qualities. She is an article, as your husband would say, "steedily improving:" I and other sentimental youths would say of her that "she wins fast, and holds all she wine; that like her mother—" but I may as well stop. There is no knowing where I might bring myself up.

My dear Mrs. Paige. I am outle anxious to hear

My dear Mrs. Paige, I am quite anxious to hear from you, and hope to learn that you are recovering fast from your lameness. It gives me much pain whenever it occurs to me that you are so much afflicted as not to be able to walk easily. I do fervently hope that a softer season, if we get it, will melt away all the rheumatism yet remaining in your limbs.

Remember me most kindly to your sisters and brother, as well as your father and husband, and believe me, my dear Mrs. Paige, ever your affectionate brother, DANIEL WESSTER.

MR. WEESTER'S OPINION ON SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT

TO MR. PECK. SENATE CHAMBER, Jan. 11, 1838.

My DEAR SIR: I can have no possible objection to stating to you, in any manner you may desire, my opin-ions on the various branches of this great and agitating

subject of Slavery.

In the first place, I concur entirely in the resolution of the House of Representatives, passed as early as March, I'99, at a caim and dispassionate period in our political history. That resolution is in the following

political history. That resources words:

"Resolved, That Congress have no authority to interfere in the emancipation of slaves, or in the treatment of them within any of the States; it remaining with the several States alone to approvide any regulations therein which humanity and true policy provide any regulations therein which humanity and true policy provide any regulations." In the next place, I entertain no doubt whatever that

In the next place, I entertain no doubt whatever that Congress, possessing by the express grant of the Constitution, a right to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over the District of Columbia, the same having been ceded by the States of Maryland and Virginia, at d become the seat of the Government of the United States, have full authority to regulate Slavery within the said District, or to abolish it altogether, whenever, in their judgment, humanity and true policy may require it; and that they have full authority also to regulate or restrain the purchase and sale of slaves within the said District, in any manner which they may even just and expedient.

cen just and expedient.

I am also clearly and entirely of opinion, that neither by the acts of cession by the States, nor by the acceptance by Congress, nor in any other way, has the faith of Congress become pledged to refrain from exercising its constitutional authority over Slavery and the slave-trade in the said District.

More than all, it is my opinion, "that the citizens of More than all, it is my opinion, "that the citizens of the United States have an unquestionable constitutional right to petition Congress for the restraint or abolition if Slavery and the slave trade within the said District; and that all such petitions, being respectfully written, ught to be received, read, referred, and considered in be seme manner as petitions on other important sub-cets are received, read, referred, and considered; and incontreposach or rebuke to the authors or signers of ech petitions.

the petitions.

The right of petition, free, unqualified, and untrameted. I hold to be of the very substance and essence of visibilities. I can have no conception of a free government, where the people, respectfully approaching tose who are elected to make laws for them, and ofference who are elected to make laws for them, and ofference who are elected to make laws for them, and ofference who are elected to make laws for them, and ofference who are elected to make laws for them.

those who are elected to make laws for them, and offering for their consideration petitions respecting any subject over which their constitutional power of legislation
extends, may be repelled, and their petitions rejected,
without consideration and even without hearing.
Wherever there is a constitutional right of petition,
it seems to me to be quite clear that it is the duty of
those to whom petitions are addressed, to read and consider them; otherwise the whole right of petition is but
a vain illusion and a mockery.

I am, dear sit, with very true regard, DAN'L WESSTER.

Here are three of the letters written by Mr. Webster during his visit to England in 1839;

ster during his visit to England in 1839:

TO MR. EDWARD CURTIS.

LIVERPOOL, June 3, 1839.

MY DEAR SIR: We have really got over, and are now on this side. Captain Fayrer surrendered his ship to the pilot yesterday morning. Sanday, at five o clock, being then fourteen days and seven hours from New-York. There never was so tame a passage. Peterson could have rowed me over in my boat, at least till we got into the Channel. A great part of the way we had an entire calm, and ran through a smooth, glassy surface.

We came to the Adelphi, one of the two principal ho-

tels. The ladies did not walk with remarkable elegance when they came on shore. They had forgotten to leave their sea feet on board, and the streets were not quite wide enough.

to leave their sea feet on board, and the streets were not quite wide enough.

I suppose this is a fair specimen of an English taver—very plain, but very comfortable and ctean, and no show. Rooms rather small, but containing averything you can want, down to a boot-jack, shoe-rack, and shoe-horn. I find, however, my fates pursuing ne, for as I drew aside the window curtains this moraing I looked out on a dark brick wall, distant three feet! All the agreeabilities of the Polk concern immediately rushed upon me: but then Mrs. Curtis, with her jovial laugh, came with them, and made full compensation.

Laverpeol is a place of affairs. It is not distinguished.

dately restorable and the many states. It is not distinguished for parks, mals, and public walks and squares. The streets are narrow, rather, and not straight. The bricks are dark, which circumstance gives a dull appearance to the city. The blocks of high brick warehouses, connected with docks, make an appearance of great solidity and wealth. But the docks themselves are the principal and most striking thing, I think, which I have seen. The natural advantages of Liverpool as a port are small. The Mersey is a little shallow river, and at its mouth the ocean throws in masses of sane, by way of plea in bar. But the tides are very high: and availing themselves of this circumstance, the good people have constructed these docks or basins, into which ships come at high water, and the gates being closed, there they remain, keep their mass rived, and laugh at the disappointed ebb-tide. The ships thus appear to be, not at the wharf, but in the town itself. Indeed, they look like so many strays which had been taken up and put into pound.

To the nerth of the town, the Lancashire shows, from the mouth of the river, is low, sandy, and with a wide beach. Along this nakes shore are a vast many small and ordinary houses, without trees, court-yards, or shoughtry, whither the families go in Summer tor pure

the mouth of the river, is low, sandy, and with a wide be ach. Along this nakes shore are a vast many small and ordinary houses, without trees, court-yards, or shrubberty, whither the families go in Summer for pure air and sea bathing. The immediate country on that side is not interesting. On the other side, the coast of Cheshire is higher, locks better, but yet is not a strikingly fine country. Steam ferry-boats ply across the river to the Cheshire thore constantly, and it is supposed that in its growth Liverpool will extend over to that side, and there make a Brooklyn. The Mersey spreads out quite considerably for some miles above the twn, but its waters are too shallow for vessels of any size. There: I have done with Liverpool. What shall I say about the voyage! I believe I have already said all, or nearly all. Conceive of eighty aix passengers, with none too much room, eating and druking, playing cards, and sleeping; all these operations being cetemperaneous; add smoking; put in English, Fretch, German and Spanish; throw in half a dozen children, uttering quite often the language of nature, and you have the saloon of a steamship; pretty much ditte on deek, bashing the cards. The incidents of interest are throwing the log and taking the sun. I studied navigation under the tuition of the first mate, and learned to take an observation, and mark our latitude and ionglitude telerably well. By the way, the accurace by which place is found by the sun and moon, and tude and longitude telerably well. By the way, the accuracy by which place is found by the sun and moon, and chronon eter, is astorishing. Off the south end of Irechronometer, is astorishing. Off the south end of Ire-land, Captain Fayrer put a fisherman right, as to his place, of a thick morning, who had only come out the night before to fish, although we had seen no land since we left New-York.

Captain Fayrer is quite a good man. I hope you will see him when next in New-York.

To-day we dine with Mr. Humphreys; to-morrow I dine at a hotel with Mr. Gair (Baring and Brothers), to

To-day we dine with Mr. Humphreys; to-morrow idne at a hotel with Mr. Gair (Baring and Brothers), to meet several of his friends. His family are just going to their country-house down on the Lineashire coast aforessid. Hence the dinner at the hotel. Wednesday merning we go to Chester, said to be the oldest town in England, where the Roman walls are still visible: thence to Birmingham and London.

Thesday, 3 o'clock.—We have been to Knowlesly, the reat of the Earl of Derby. The Earl is unwell, having had semething like a paralytic stroke near a year sgo. But he had heard we were coming, and gave such orders that we were well treated. It is a magnificent place. The house itself is old and not very elegant. But everything is on a scale of grandour which strikes one acquainted only with more moderate habits of life with gstonishment.

I learn the whole estate may contain fifteen or twenty thousand acres. What I saw of it was cultivated like a garden. His annual income is said to be ninety or one hundred theusand pounds sterling. The rural beauty of England, so far as I have seen it, quite exceeds my expectation. I confess my conception had not reached it.

Renember me kindly to Mrs. Curfis, and tell Mr. Petrobied I will write him from London.

Remember me kindly to Mrs. Curtis, and tell Mr.

Remember me Emely to Mrs. Curris, and ten Mr.

Blatchford I will write him from London.

Yours,

D. WEBSTER.

MR. WEBSTER TO MR. ISAAC P. DAVIS.

LONDON, June 24, 1839.

Mr Dear Sir: We have now been in London since the evening of the fifth, and are all quite well, and have been busy encogh in seeing things, and meeting

have been busy enough in seeing times, and meeting persons.

It is the hight of what they call "the season;" London is full, and the hospitalities of friends, the gaysties of the metropolis, and the political interests of the moment, keep everybody alive. We have made many acquaintances, and have found these possons whom we have known in the United States, quite overflowing in their attentions. I have been to the courts, made the acquaintance of most of the judges and attended the courts in both Houses of Parliament. London diments, busys for the graph high rape to attendance on the however, are a great hinderance to attendance on the

however, are a great hinderance to attendance on two
debates to Parhament.

I have liked some of the speeches very well. They
generally show excellent temper, politeness, and mutual respect among the speakers. Lord Stanley made
the best speech which I have heard. I was ra her disappointed in Macaulay: but so were his admirers, and
I have no deubt the speech I heard was below his ordinary efforts. There is to be a second division tonight, on the Government plan of national education.
The last division on Lord Stanley's motion resulted in
a majority of five only for ministers. It is altography
uncertain how the voic will go to-night,—quite as likely
uncertain how the voic will go to-night,—quite as likely uncertain how the vosc will go to night,—quite as likely sgainst as for the ministers. But it it shound go sgainst them, I do not think any great consequences would follow. That the ministry is very weak in numbers, is quite plain, and all its members admit it, both publicly and privately. Yet I think they will go along with an uncertain and feeble administration until something shell occur either to give them new strength or deprive them of a part of what they now have, as as to give a decided preponderance one way or the other. If there were now to be a dissolution, it seems generally understood that a majority of conservatives would be returned.

be returned.

A Conservative Government, however, would hardly know what to do with Ireland. It was said in the House of Lords the other day, that the constituencies in Ireland were nothing but so many rotten boroughs in the hands of the Catholic priesthood. I believe there returned.

in the hards of the Catholic priesthood. I believe there is too much truth in this.

Among the great men here, Lord Wellington stands, by universal consent, far the highest. The publication of his dispatches, while it has recalled the recollection of the days of England's glorious achievements, has shown also the unwearied diligence, steadiness, ability, and comprehension with which he conducted the Peninsular campaigns. He is admitted to have no personal motives, to desire no office, and to seek no power. The epithet which all agree to apply to his conduct, is "straightforward." If he were now to die, he would depart life in the possession of as much of the confidence and veneration of the British people as any man ever possessed.

dence and veneration of the British people as any man ever possessed.

We all dired hast Saturday with Mr. Bates, by whom, and by Mrs. Bates, we have been treated with the utmost attention and kindness. Julia has gone this morning to Kichmond and Hampton Court, on horseback. Mrs. Webster and Mrs. Paige are going into the city with Capt. Stockton, to ree St. Paul's, and the other city sights. Teil Judge Story that I have not seen a lawyer or a Judge who has not spoken of him, and praised his writings. If he were here, he would be one of the greatest professional lions that ever provided through the metropolis; and tell Mr. Prescott that I have not met a literary man that has not apoken in terms of admiration of Ferdinand and Isabella. The circles where I go inquire very much and very kindly circles where I go inquire very much and very kindly for Mr. and Mrs. Ticknor, and many remember Gover

for Mr. and Mrs. Ticknor, and many remember Governor Everett.

The papers state that the British Queen is to sail from Portsmouth on Monday next; but Mr. Jandon told ne yesterday he believed her departure was postponed to July 12. I send you the papers of this morning; when read, please hand them to Mr. T. W. Ward, or Mr. A. Lawrence.

We all desire particular remembrance to Mrs. Davis. Remember us also to the good Judge. Let us hear from you when you can. As soon as Parliament is proregated we shall make excursions into the country. The weather is now very fine—warm, with showers—and the fields round London look delightfully. We have no such deep verdure, unless it be Rhode Island.

It is now the commencement or near the middle of the bay hervest.

Yours, adieu.

Damiel Webster.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

NR. WEBSTER 10 MR. GEORGE TICKNOR.

LOWTHER CASTLE, August 21, 1839.

My Dear Sie: You will be glad to hear that we have found time to get a snatch at the seconcy of the lake, with which you are so well acquainted, and which Mrs. Ticknor and yourself have so lately visited. We thought of you often, as we had "Scarboro Fell,"

"Helvellyn," or "Skiddaw" before us. We have not run the beauty of this secuery into the details, with the spirit of professed tourbet, but have seen enough of envince us that there is much of beauty and something of sublimity in it. Mountain, dale, and lake, altogether, are interesting and striking in a very high degree. They are striking to us, who have seen higher a cuntains and breader lakes. Mr. Wordsworth, in his descriptions of the lakes, has said, with very great truth. I think, that sublimity, in these things, does not depend entirely either on form or size, but much, also, on the position and relation of objects, and their capability of being strongly influenced by the changes